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Carolina Observer.

VOL. X.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1, 1827. [NO. 508.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

North Carolina Legislature.

SPEECH OF MR. POTTER.

The last Raleigh Star contains the Speech delivered by Mr. Robert Potter, the member from the town of Halifax, on presenting his bill to establish a Political College. This speech having produced great excitement, is now published by Mr. Potter, to correct misrepresentations, and to procure a fair construction of his motives We commence its republication in this paper, and shall conclude it in the next. It is accompanied by the following synopsis of the bill to establish a Political College.

"This bill proposes the establishment of a central institution, upon a farm in the county of Wake, to which those counties in the State which pay into the treasury, by way of taxes, less than a thousand dollars, should be entitled to send one apprentice; those paying over a thousand, and less than two thousand, two; and those paying over two thousand, four. The number which would be furnished according to this ratio would be one hundred and seven. It also provides that the State shall have a paramount and indefeasible title to the apprentices, for six years from the day on which they might enter college; during the first three years of which, they are to be carried through a course of discipline and instruction conformable to the rules of the college; and for the remaining three years, in consideration of the education they shall have received, they are to perform the duty of instructors, at such stations in the State as the rector and visitors of the college may think proper to assign them. The apprentices are directed to be selected from among all the youths of the State who shall be within six months of the age of fifteen years, and the estate of whose fathers shall not exceed in value the sum of a thousand dollars. As a fundamental rule of discipline, the bill directs that the apprentices be divided into five classes, which in turn are at all times to be actively engaged in agricultural labors on the college farm. To effect this, the bill previously directs "that a rector and fifteen visitors, to be chosen as shall hereinafter be directed, be incorporated, under the name and title of the "rector and visitors of the Political College of North Carolina." It then directs that the visitors be chosen by a joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature, and hold their appointments during the pleasure of a majority of the members of the same; and invests them with authority to appoint a rector, a president and four professors for the college, and prescribe their duties; to select the apprentices agreeably to rules laid down in the bill; to fix upon the time for the commencement of the operations of the college; to make all disbursements necessary for that purpose; and to carry into effect the details of the bill. It invests them, in short, with full powers of legislation, in all matters appertaining to the college, conformable to the bill to effect the objects contemplated, directs the Treasurer of the State to borrow and place in their hands the sum of 220,000 dollars; 20,000 of which to be appropriated to the purchase of a farm and construction of necessary buildings; and the remaining 200,000 dollars to be vested by the rector and visitors in a permanent fund; the interest of which to enure forever to the benefit of the college, subject to the management and control of the rector and visitors, under the authority and supervision of the Legislature."

MR. SPEAKER: In submitting the proposition contained in that bill, a proposition so novel in its character, and, if adopted, so important in its consequences, I trust the House will bear with me a moment, while I open to them some of the arguments in favor of it, and declare to them the motives which have impelled me to offer it. To say that the object of this measure, is to elevate and dignify the character of North Carolina, and provide for the continuance of her safety, and the enlargement of her happiness, by enlightening and liberalizing the faculties of her people—that its ultimate scope is nothing less than the diffusion of education among the mass of her children, is at once to announce the magnitude of its importance. Sir, if it be mind which gives to man the dominion of the world—if it be that which distinguishes him from the brutes that perish, and almost exalts him to an equality with heaven, then the process, by which its mighty attributes are developed and harmonised, is obviously an object of paramount consideration. But forcible and undeniable as is this truth, and urged upon us from sources of oracular sacredness, North Carolina seems ever to have remained most sadly insensible to it; while many of her sister States have addressed themselves to the subject with a degree of energy and zeal, which indicate their sense of the vitality of its importance; while they have most liberally devoted their best resources to the developement of the moral and intellectual energies of their people, North Carolina, in this, as in every other useful improvement, has continued to stumble and flounder on, at a lazy and a lagging pace, behind every other member of the Union. Sir, it is time she were disenchanted—it is time she was brought to a just and full sense of her degradation—it is time that the spell which has so long sealed her energies in death, should be broken, and her thoughts should be raised from the habitual contemplation of low and subordinate objects, and fixed upon her manlier and more exalted interests. Would you ask how this is to be done—would you ask how "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," is to be accomplished? I answer, educate the people—yes, let in upon their minds the light of science and of truth—confer upon them the capacity of thinking—enable them justly to appreciate their relation to their country—give them to see and understand their rights and interests, and the prevailing instinct of nature will impel them to assert and pursue them. If this proposition, bearing, as I conceive, upon its very face the impress of beauty and of truth, should yet be deemed to require the sanction of authority, I would direct you to the sentiments of those chiefs and sages, whose valor won, whose wisdom *established* our liberties. The man who, when living, received the homage of all hearts, and whose name like a charm still enchants the world—whose form shadowed forth upon the wall, in the attitude of entreaty, would seem to beckon and persuade you to the adoption of his favorite maxim. That sainted sage, in the last words addressed by him to his country, in language the most earnest and emphatic, invited her attention to this subject. These are his words: "'tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric? Promote, then, as an object of *primary importance*, institutions for the *general diffusion of knowledge*. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is *essential* that *public opinion* should be *enlightened*."

The Congress of '76, whose deliberations were conducted in the borough which I have the honor to represent, some of whose members were then fresh from the battles of their country, and yet reeking in the blood of her enemies—whilst the fierce and furious din of civil discord shook this mighty continent, and the echoes of the ball and the sabre were sighing and shivering in their ears—resolved as fate—calm and unmoved as gods, deciding on the destinies of mortals—even amidst those terrible convulsions, they were not unmindful of this important subject; and, in the charter furnished by their deliberations, under which we are now assembled, they introduced a provision, enjoining it as a duty on the Legislature which they then created, to provide for the general education of the people. To the misfortune of the people, and the lasting shame of those who have heretofore occupied the places which we now fill, the duty has never been performed, though occasionally reminded of it by adventurous individuals of their own body, and sometimes casually invited to it in the annual messages of the executive, until our present chief magistrate, in his recent communication, has pressed the subject upon us with a solicitude and anxiety characteristic of his well known deep and virtuous sensibility to the best interests of his people. The Legislature from time to time have sported with the subject, by adopting a barren resolution in its favor; but as yet they have done nothing decisive in relation to it. They did, indeed, at the last session, revive the Literary Fund, which they were pleased to style "*The Literary Fund*," but, if not added to, the present generation at least must pass away before it accumulates sufficiently to afford effectual aid to the people. Sir, this is not the way to treat this matter—it is a subject not to be dallied with. I would seize upon it with the determined energy, with which, if drowning, I would grapple a plank in the surge. I would embrace it as a measure on which depended our last, our only hope, of social improvement, or political exaltation; and if the measure I now tender you be not accepted, or some efficient system for disseminating education among our people be not adopted, I shall set down in despair, over the irreclaimable degradation of my country. But, by heavens, I will not believe it—I cannot believe you will turn away your faces, and refuse to sanction and approve this measure. I cannot believe you will thus impliedly decide that our people are incapable of virtue or excellence, and that they are only

"Born to eat, and be despised, and die,
Even as the brutes that perish, save that they
Have a more noble trough, and wider sty."

I would invoke the genius of my country to come to my side, and aid me in persuading you to the adoption of this measure. Sir, if she were indeed to appear among us—if the genius of N. Carolina were now to present herself to you, who are charged with the destinies of her people, instead of the majesty of a guardian goddess—instead of a radiant brow, and an eye flashing light and dignity on this assembly, you would mark her with a pallid front, and "sad and shrouded eye," and in the hollow accents of despair, she would demand of you, in the language of admonition and reproof, "why sit ye here, all the while idle?" why assemble here from session to session, and expend your time upon ephemeral objects, while you neglect the very salvation of the republic? why meet you here from year to year, to scuffle over subjects, unimportant to the public, and trifling in themselves, or to squabble about the disposition of a clerkship or a judgeship, whilst the *people*, for whom all this is intended—for whose benefit government was established, laws enacted, and judges appointed—whilst the *people* are left to rust in primeval ignorance—"rotting from sire to son, and age to age," deaf as the adder, and dark as Erebus? She would tell you, you were a degraded and a despised community; but only so, because you would be so. She would tell you that North Carolina was a lion in the net, an eagle without his pinions, fixed upon the earth, and gazing at the sun in despair; and she would conjure you to make one generous, one manly effort, to redeem and disenthral her—to take, at this moment, a firm and noble stand in support of the most sacred rights of humanity—to silence in your hearts the suggestions of every selfish passion, and act with a single eye to the honor and the interests of your country. She would remind you of the frailty of life, and the immortality of virtue. She would tell you, that time scoffs and hisses at the grandest achievements of man, and crushes, and crumbles, the proudest monuments of his power; but that fate itself had no control over virtue; essentially eternal, it should live, like a cherub smiling above the storm, when the frail forms from which it sprung, should have returned to the clod of the valley. She would warn you that the flight of time was rapid and irrevocable; and with a voice, like the music of the spheres, she would implore you to seize upon the passing hour—to make it your own, and render it immortal, by consecrating it to patriotism. Cheered and elevated at the effect of her admonition, her form now buoyant with hope, her brow brightening and flushing, and her eye dilating—tearing the shroud from her face, and stamping with an emphasis that should wake an echo in every cottage of Carolina, in a tone of encouragement and command, she would exclaim to you, as she retired, "Arise, thou canst and must." Yes, to be great, North Carolina has only to will to be so. She has moral and intellectual energies, which, if put into action, would command for her an honoraale and an enviable elevation in the Union—an elevation, where the proudest should conceive themselves honored in her smile. She has, indeed, though all unknown to the world, names dear alike to genius and to science—names, which the all-enduring hand of fame *will* inscribe upon the proudest pillar of her temple, and over which the most approving smiles of virtue have been poured. The virtues of Henderson alone, might atone for the errors of a vicious age, and win from heaven a pardon for its frailties and its follies. Like a proud tower of other days, time-worn, but unyielding, that lifts its brow to heaven, itself the image of eternity, standing amidst desolation, he stands, in all the grandeur of intellectual solitude, upon a soulless waste, over whose dreary and cheerless bosom the eye of the mind searches elsewhere in vain for shelter and a resting place. If there should prevail every where else a dearth of feeling and of thought, to him would I repair, as did the way-farers of Israel to the moral fountain, so sublimely typified in the rock of the desart. To him would I repair, to renovate, refresh, and sustain my spirit, as to an exhaustless source of truth, of virtue and of wisdom. But though we have such men of might among us, they continue here in the backwoods of N. C. quietly allowing the stream of life, their noble energies lost to their country, and expended, chiefly, on mere private professional pursuits. Such is the deplorable absence of high feeling and patriotic pride among our people—such their profound ignorance, not only of what concerns their honor and their rights, but their interests merely, that instead of arming and sending forth their strong men to the battle, they seem content to entrust the conduct of their political ranks to the merest pigmies of the community. It is a fact, justly mortifying to the pride of every enlightened lover of his country, that though among our delegation to the National Legislature, there be several worthy gentlemen, yet many districts of our people have selected, as the guardians of their political interests, and the champions of their political honour, men who are known to have no honour of their own, and no ability to defend it, if they had it. Well may it be said of them, "The ass knoweth his owner, and the ox its master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people do not consider." The people do not indeed know, or consider what they do. They do not consider, that the national government, having from the time of its organization, been invested with a strong controul over most of the important objects of legislation, is now fast attracting, and drawing within the verge of its power, every essential interest of the people; and, consequently, that the thirteen men, deputed by them to the national legislature, are probably every day called upon to decide questions bearing more decisively and vitally upon their rights and welfare, than do the whole body of measures, which we here at home have to act upon in a six-weeks' course of legislation. It is not less appalling than disgusting, to reflect on the magnitude of the trust, and the imbecility of the trustees.

While we sit here engaged in listening to petitions for gates, petitions for divorces, and petitions to legitimate bastards, they are carrying on stupendous operations, and expending millions of money, drawn from the pockets of the people; and how expending it? Aye, how expending it? Why, the money raised from honest, laborious, and self-devoted North Carolina, is expended in other States. It is transferred to those States who do themselves the justice, to send to their National Legislature, not topers, and fools, and vagabonds, but *men*—men whose characters and talents command for the interest of their people, a decided preponderance there. North Carolina, the 6th State in the union, in numbers and intrinsic resources, is yet the very last in political dignity. She exercises less influence and controul over the measures of the national government, than the little State of Delaware, with a single representative. In the appropriate and emphatic language of one of the few men in our national delegation, of whom we may be justly proud, North Carolina is the Ireland of the Union. Yes, sir, we are the tributaries of the union. "In the sweat of our faces do we earn our bread," and pay to our masters what they demand of us; and the only benefit which we derive from it, with some honorable exceptions be it spoken, is the privilege of sending a few *cattle* to Washington, to be stalled and fattened there during the winter, on a *part* of the proceeds of our *own* labour. If ever we disturb the silence of the hall of Odin, and mingle in the din of its gladiators, our "voice is like that of one from the wilderness, whom no one heareth." The expression of our wishes is met with bitter scorn, or with calm contempt, and cold neglect, from the National Legislature, and National Government. Why? Because the organs through which, in a great measure, we choose to communicate with them, are not entitled to respect themselves, and cannot, therefore, command it for us. But if, in "these piping times of peace," they are utterly inadequate to the great trust confided to them, it is dreadful, it is horrible to reflect, what our people *may* suffer from their impotency, in great and dangerous emergencies. And can we be so infatuated as to indulge the hope, that we are to be left forever to the calm and undisturbed enjoyment of our rights; rights, to establish which, the wealth of our fathers was exhausted, and their best blood poured forth like water? Believe me, no! Liberty is a divinity, whose favor, as it is not to be won, so neither can it be kept, by the offerings of dullness and luxury. Wisdom and virtue alone can propitiate her smiles; and never does her votary appear so lovely in her eyes, as when his glove of mail is dyed in gore. Sir, the time will come—nay, the time *is* coming, when, without the most heroical mildness, magnanimity, and forbearance, not this State only, but this mighty Union, is to be shaken and convulsed to its very centre; and it is in these halls—it is in the halls of legislation, rather than "the tented field," that questions are to be decided, involving national liberty, or national slavery—national existence, or national death. In such an event, when that crisis shall arrive, when the storm that is now silently collecting its wrath, shall actually burst upon us, what will be our attitude? Aye, what will be the bearing of North Carolina, with such men in her national council, as Daniel Barringer, Willis Alston, and Lemuel Sawyer? Will they protect us? *can* they protect us? 'Tis notorious, they neither have the sagacity nor the energy to do it. They have not the soul to stand up in the presence of [illegible] whom they are absurdly classed, and in their faces calmly, but boldly, assert our rights, and advocate our interests. Pardon me, sir, I do not regard this as a proper place to bandy vulgar epithets. I have too much respect for the gentlemen with whom I am associated, and before whom I now stand—I have too much respect for myself, wantonly to indulge here, in expressions of personal hostility. I cherish none towards either of those unfortunate men; but I feel indignant and disgusted at the degradation of my country, and it is under a sense of public duty that I speak, when I say that one of them, is not only without talents and without character, but without free-agency—that he is not only a slave to mean and low propensities of his own, but a pimp and a caterer to the selfish and the sordid passions of a malignant villian, and a vile slanderer. Yes, he is governed by a fellow, who is himself governed by the Federal Government, who holds a sinecure under the Federal Government, and in the last three years has pocketed ten Thousand dollars from the treasury of the union, without having rendered a single act of service for it; but has continued here at home, lounging about the courts of the country, and slandering our most virtuous and useful citizens, only because they were honester men than himself, and because, here at home by their country, who knew them both, they had been more honorably noticed and advanced. One might have expected better things from his age; but the whiteness of his hair, bleached by the frosts of fifty winters, forms a singular and a sad contrast to the darkness of the thoughts that roll below. But I forbear. It is a sufficient punishment to him, to be what he is. Let it not be supposed, that because I thus allude to the characters of mean men, who hold high stations in the country, that I am the less regardful of the honor of my country. I love my country and would die for her. Yes, sir, if the offering of my poor life could in aught advance her interests, or her honor, heaven knows I would lay it down, as promptly and as cheerfully, as ever gallant entered the bower of consenting maiden; but though "with all her faults I love her still," I will not flatter those faults—I will not flatter her rank vices and follies—I will not "bend to her idolatries a patient knee, nor cry aloud, in worship of an echo;" but rather hold a mirror up to her, which by reflecting her moral deformities full in her face, shall teach her, if possible, to turn away, in shame and terror from them. It is right—it is necessary, she should see how she is gulled and dishonored. She does not know it—she does not feel it—and all the ills she bears, are to be traced to her profound insensibility to her political character and political rights. I affirm, that such a sentiment, as an enlightened regard to the dignity and the interests of their country, does not exist among the mass of the people of North Carolina; and, in the name of God, I would ask you who are assembled here, under the sacred and responsible obligation to guard their honor, preserve their rights, and provide for their welfare, if you will continue to sit quietly here, with your arms folded and wait for heaven to inspire them with it? The days of inspiration are no more, and it will be vain and idle in us, to expect our people to become wise and virtuous, until *we* give an impulse to their slumbering energies. To impart that impulse, is the object of the measure I now tender you.

To be concluded next week.

From the American Farmer.

TIMBER.

The right time to fell timber for rails, buildings, and agricultural uses generally, is when the sap is in full flow; when the bark ceases to peel freely, the felling should be stopped.

In support of this opinion, it is alleged, that the operation is performed at the time that timber will season the soonest—becomes harder and firmer, in consequence of quick seasoning—the pores, being then full of sap, the drying of which leaves behind something of a gluey kind, having somewhat the benefit of oil paint—being harder and firmer than if felled in the winter; the worm is longer deterred from commencing its depredations, which is the main cause of the decay of all timbers.

To fell timber when the bark does not peel freely, is at a time of the year which takes a longer period to season, in consequence of which, and the absence of the sap, it never becomes so hard and solid; hence the worm, the great destroyer of timber, commences earlier its depredations.

In most of the newly settled timbered countries, it was the general practice to leave valuable timber trees standing in the fields, which were girdled, or deadened—this operation being performed when the bark did not peel, the tree would stand up several years longer than if done when it did; and hence arose the opinion that the winter was the right time to fell timber, to insure durability. If girdled when the sap is in full flow, the sudden stoppage leaves the trunk full of sap, a fermentation or sourness takes place, the bark prevents the escape of the moisture, the wood becomes soft and the worm soon commences—not so if the operation is done in the winter.

A large beech tree may be girdled in the month of February, and one of the same character in every respect in the following May—the latter will [illegible] than the former; and so it would be of two trees felled at the same periods, and left with the bark on; but if made into rails (the bark taken off) or for other purposes, the latter would be much the most durable.

L. S.

Poor House & Work House.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of one hundred acres of good pine Land, in a healthy situation, within two miles of Fayetteville, and for erecting suitable buildings and improvements for a Poor House and a Work House agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, will be received by the Wardens of the Poor of Cumberland County, until the County Court in March.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Post Office in town, where persons disposed to contract are requested to leave their proposals.

For the Wardens { COLIN MACRAE, S. T. HAWLEY, JOHN MAC RAE, } Committee.

February 21.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*. 15 boxes Window *GLASS*.

On the River, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.

In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.

February 21. 7tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

15 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
30 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

February 21. 7 2w.

For Sale,

50 Barrels prime Jamaica SUGAR,
20 casks Unslacked Thomas Town LIME,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs White Lead,
10 bbls. Train Oil,
20 bbls. Irish Potatoes.

JOHN HUSKE.

Feb. 21, 1827—7-3t

The Charleston Observer,

PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months. This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.

B. GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent.*

February 14. 6tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
L. FITZHARRIS:

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

February 14. 6tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

OF approved form, just printed and for sale, together with a great variety of other Blanks, at the Observer Office. Feb. 3.

3 Sept 27
Smith Bk Co
$1.50

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

The bill appropriating $500,000 a year for six years, for the gradual increase of the Navy, was read the 3d time, passed, 28 votes to 18, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Monday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on the memorial of the Legislature of North Carolina, praying remuneration for sums paid towards the extinction of Indian titles to lands in that State, recommending the appropriation of $10,000 for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes.

The bill to lay additional duties on Woollens was taken up, and, after considerable debate and several unsuccessful motions to refer and to postpone it, was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 19, took up the Colonial Trade bill, reported by the committee on Commerce, the object of which is, to forbid all commercial intercourse between the United States and all the colonies of G. Britain. Mr. Smith of Maryland concluded a speech of great length by moving to strike out the whole of the bill, and substitute provisions of a conciliatory nature, removing all discriminating duties after the 31st day of December next, and leaving it with G. Britain, by opening the ports of her colonies, to place the trade on a footing of perfect reciprocity. The amendment was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Senate spent two hours on Executive business. And then took up the bill to regulate the trade between the U. States and the British colonies—Mr. Smith's amendment pending. Mr. Holmes moved to add to that amendment a proviso, that this act shall not go into effect unless the British government, before the 1st day of August next, open their colonial ports to American vessels. Mr. H. said that this amendment was designed to place before the British government an alternative, and as a declaration of the course which would be taken, if, after the 1st of August, the restrictions on our trade were still enforced by Great Britain.

Messrs. Smith of Md., Macon, Tazewell, and Branch opposed the amendment of Mr. Holmes, as holding out a threat to G. Britain which would probably defeat the object of the bill; they wished to effect that object by peaceful means, if possible; it was right first to offer to meet Great Britain on conciliatory grounds; if she rejected the overture, then, let what might ensue, the blame would not attach to this government, &c.

The question being taken on Mr. Holmes's amendment, it was decided in the negative, 32 votes to 15.

Friday, Feb. 23.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, being the bill to regulate the trade between the U. States and the colonies of G. Britain.

Mr. Holmes stated that the bill as reported by the committee, restricted intercourse only "by sea," consequently that Passamaquoddy bay would not come under the restriction, and Eastport would become the depot whence the produce of this country would be conveyed to the colonies. The flour of New York would also be conveyed to Quebec, and thus the restriction would not be effectual. Desiring that this country should actually effect what the bill proposed, he moved to strike out the words "by sea," so that the restriction might be complete.

This motion was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Tazewell, Johnson of Lou., Macon, and Smith of Md., who argued that it was unfair and unconstitutional to leave the trade of some of the States unrestricted, and to cut off that of others. [In the course of this debate, Mr. Tazewell of Virginia, said that if they went the whole length of this bill, there was, he thought, great fear that the same effects would result from it which had been formerly experienced. If ever that state of things should return, whether the line of difference and dissention ran east or west, or north or south, it would be the dissolution of this Union. The people of this country would not be turned into spinning jennies, when their "home was on the deep," nor be curbed from the exercise of those powers which the God of nature had given them.]

Mr. Sanford opposed the motion to strike out, which was finally decided in the affirmative, 32 votes to 12.

Mr. Holmes then moved further to amend the bill, by inserting the words 'Upper and,' —so as to extend the restriction to both Upper and Lower Canada. —Agreed to.

The question then recurred on striking out the whole bill, in order to insert the substitute offered on Wednesday by Mr. Smith.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The House proceeded to the election of a Printer to the House for the next Congress.

Mr. Letcher stated, that Mr. Peter Force declined being a candidate for this trust.

A petition was then presented from Messrs. Rowland & Greer, offering to do the Public Printing for 15 per cent. less than the prices now allowed by law.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were nominated by Mr. Van Rensselaer, and Messrs. Rowland & Greer by Mr. Forward.

The ballots being collected, were, for Gales & Seaton 134, Rowland & Greer 25, Blank 14, Duff Green 8, M. M. Noah 1, and 1 name not legible.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were thereupon declared to be duly elected.

The House took up the Military Appropriation Bill, when a long debate arose on appropriating $0,000 for the further prosecution of surveys for the purposes of Internal Improvement. The question was finally decided in the affirmative, 101 votes to 65. All the members from this State voted against the appropriation, except Messrs. Carson, McNeill, and Sawyer, who were absent.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The House was engaged till a late hour on the Military and Naval Appropriation bills, which were ordered to a third reading.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The House, after passing on much other business, took up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, for the year 1827. Mr. Bryan of N. C. moved to increase the appropriation for Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, N. Carolina, from 15,000 to $25,000, and supported his motion with much earnestness, but without effect. A similar motion, by Mr. Holmes, to raise the appropriation for the fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, from 25,000 to $35,000, was also negatived. The appropriations for several other works were, on successive motions, reduced, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Friday, Feb. 23.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report on the petitions of claimants on foreign governments for spoliations on the commerce of the United States, concluding with the expression of an opinion, that the measures within the competency of the Executive will eventually prove successful, and that, until those measures shall have been exhausted and found inadequate, the time will not have arrived for legislative interference. These claims amount to $15,045,610. The government has been for many years unsuccessfully negotiating for their payment.

Washington, February 22.

The Sittings of Congress, and particularly of the House of Representatives, are becoming exceedingly laborious. The House sat yesterday for nine successive hours, and the day before for ten hours.

The Senate gave the go-by yesterday to the Woollens Bill, and applied itself very earnestly during the day to the discussion of the Colonial Trade subject. The Senate *may* possibly return to the consideration of the Woollens Bill, but the short time that now remains for debatable subjects, renders it, we think, very improbable.

The Publishers of the National Intelligencer were yesterday re-elected Printers to the House of Representatives, by a vote which, if it does not flatter their pride, well rewards them for the exertions they have made to discharge the duty heretofore devolved upon them by that appointment. They would be insensible to kindness, and indifferent to public opinion, if they did not gratefully acknowledge the obligation of this renewed testimonial of the confidence of those whose confidence is worth earning, and worth keeping, too, so long as it may be without the sacrifice of principle.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Major Charles J. Nourse has been appointed Chief Clerk in the War Department, vice Major Vandeventer, removed.

Colonel Williams, Charge d'Affaires from the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, arrived in Washington City on the 21st ult. on a visit to the Government.

Legislation.—Queen Elizabeth, during a long session of Parliament, is said to have inquired of the Speaker of the House of Commons, *what had passed* in that assembly: *Eleven weeks*, was the reply of its presiding officer.

Southern Agriculture.—The papers from the interior of the Southern and Southwestern portion of the Union are filled with complaints of the unprofitableness of cotton plantations. They enter into elaborate statistical calculations to show the necessity of some new species of culture. The different Agricultural Societies of South Carolina have formed one general State Institution, at a recent meeting of which the following resolutions were passed.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to every member of this society to use his best efforts for promoting in his respective district, the culture of some staple, suited to our climate, and which may *divert the attention of Planters from the culture of cotton now produced in excess.*

"*Resolved*, That a premium of *forty dollars* be awarded to any experimentalist who shall succeed in introducing such new culture, on a space of ground not less than one acre."

The new cultivations which seem to be most in favour, are those of the vine and silk. In various parts of the Southern States they have both been tried with considerable success. The present is a favourable opportunity to push these experiments still further, since the cotton culture is so unprofitable. The climate of that part of the Union is admirably adapted to both.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

On Sunday morning Jan. 28, a duel was fought at New Orleans, between Jacob Paul, Cashier of the Bank, and W. Morse, Esq. They exchanged shots without effect, and separated in a quarrelsome humor.

The great Libel Case.—Harris vs. *Lewis.*—This case, which has excited a remarkable degree of attention in Philadelphia, is at length at an end. Judge Huston delivered his charge on Wednesday morning. He occupied an hour and ten minutes, and in that comparatively brief space extracted and gave out the substance of thirty one hours close discussion—all the important facts in the cause, and the remarks and decisions which those facts and points called for. The jury then went out, and returned, on Thursday morning, with a verdict for the plaintiff of *one hundred dollars.* We have heard it said that the costs of the parties to this cause may be safely estimated at *forty thousand dollars.—Philad. Palladium.*

U. STATES AND GEORGIA.

From the Milledgeville Journal.

EXECUTIV DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, 17th February, 1827.

SIR: I received this afternoon from Lieut. Vinton, your letter of the 29th ult. and read within the same hour both it and the copy of it published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. No room was left to mistake the meaning of this dispatch. Lieutenant Vinton announced himself, in an introductory note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as the Aid of the Commanding General; and you are sufficiently explicit as to the means by which you propose to carry your resolution into effect. Thus the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits. You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia, and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages, whose cause you have adopted.

You have referred me for the rule of my conduct, to the Treaty of Washington, "which, like all other Treaties, which have received the constitutional sanction, is among the supreme laws of the land," and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, "by all the means under his control." In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a Treaty of prior date, and prior ratification, concluded at the Indian Springs, a copy of the Proclamation of which under the sign manual of the President, I have the honor to enclose. On a comparison of dates, the President may think proper to remind the Congress that the old grant claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old Treaty, like the old grant, has preference of the new.

You have deemed it necessary to the personal safety of Lieut. Vinton, to impose on him the injunction of profound secrecy, in the execution of your orders, whilst you cause to be published at Washington the very instructions which disclose those orders and enjoin that secrecy, and which in fact reached this place by the public prints even before Lieut. Vinton had had an opportunity to deliver your dispatch. You mistake the character of the people of Georgia. Officers of the United States, engaged in the performance of their lawful duties, have only to deport themselves as gentlemen, to find the same security and protection in Georgia, as under the ægis of the government at Washington.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. M. TROUP.

Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

Ordered, That the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made of the arrest of any surveyor, engaged in the survey of the lately acquired territory, by any civil process, under the authority of the Government of the U. States, do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation, as offenders against the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers and citizens of this State—That they give professional advice and assistance in their defence against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the state, and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdicing into the cause to be aiding and assisting in enquiraforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor,

E. H. PIERCE, Secretary.

Head Quarters, Milledgeville, 17th February, 1827.

ORDERS.

The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Batallions within their respective commands, to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this State. Depots of arms and ammunition central to each Division will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD,
Aid-de Camp.

From the N. York Nat. Advocate.

The United States and Georgia.—The controversy between the State of Georgia and the general government, assumes a character that has not been displayed in the U. States since the establishment of the present constitution. It appears that the laws give certain authority to the President in the event of certain acts being done within the territory of Indians in particular States. The message of Mr. Adams is certainly of a novel character. Admitting that the power of resisting even by military force was within the competency of the executive, it might be made a very grave question whether the honor of the nation would not require that peaceable methods should be resorted to before a civil war should *even* be menaced.

Some of the members of Congress deny the correctness of the President's construction of the laws.—This is a matter of opinion which can soon be settled, but the threat is a thing which inflicts a wound upon the character of these United States in the eyes of foreign nations. On the other side we have seen several opinions altogether on the side of the President. We should be the last person in the world to deny the administration the benefit of every favorable circumstance. We have always laid down to ourselves a line of strict impartiality in judging of the measures of Mr. Adams. We believe he inteuds the right, but his advisers frequently lead him astray. We will not yet believe that his natural character could have prompted him to his late message. Of this the republicans of this State will judge with equal discretion and generosity.

It is certainly an unfortunate aspect to behold the executive of the Union and that of one of the States coming into a collision. The same decisive measure—the same threat might have sounded well towards a foreign rival, but we cannot approve such a high degree of energy towards a member of this confederacy. We would speak in this manner even if we were sure that Georgia was absolutely in the wrong. It is a dangerous movement to utter threats on the sovereignty of one of these confederated States. When the ground is once broken, who can tell what the result may be? It gives our political enemies in Europe the opportunity to insult our institutions and to prophecy the downfall of our government.

A war between the general and state government is an alternative that never should be alluded to, much less mentioned, until the destiny of human affairs rendered the very belligerent act necessary.—Would a wise and kind father threaten a high spirited son into obedience by brandishing the rod above his head?—Never—never.

New York, Feb. 17.

More injunctions and indictments!—We understand that a father and several sons, in Chatham street, have been indicted for a most serious charge, in connection with the business of Cromelin, Davies & Co. of New Orleans. It will be recollected by our readers that, last year, we gave the first account of the failure of that house. The present business has grown out of these transactions. Previous, however, to this singular case, Judge Edwards granted an injunction, the operation of which was to shut up a Pawnbroker's establishment in Chatham street. We understand, also, that some house in Pearl street is implicated in this strange matter. What will be the end of it few can tell. It involves, in the greatest perplexities, many things connected with New York. The proceedings are said not to have been taken without the highest legal advice. On each side of the indictment the most eminent legal talent of the State is enlisted.—*Nat. Advocate.*

Florida.—A paragraph in the Pensacola Gazette places in a striking point of view the rapid progress of Florida, under the benign influence of our free and happy institutions. In 1821 when the U. States received the possession of this Territory, with the exception of Pensacola and St. Augustine, it was a total wilderness. There were a few families settled on Escambia River and Bay, who received their supplies from these places, but all the country between the extremes of the Territory was unexplored and unknown. In 1823 about 60 bales of cotton were made on the Appalachicola River.—In 1826 it is computed that 10,000 bales of cotton, Upland and Sea Island, were made in Florida for market, besides several large crops of sugar.—The number of souls probably exceeds 25,000. Sugar is beginning to receive the exclusive attention of many of the best planters, and in a few years will probably constitute the chief article of export. When the good lands shall be principally devoted to this crop, it is asserted that the United States may be bountifully supplied with sugar, without dependence on foreign countries.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter, dated

Key West, Feb. 1*st*, 1827.

"Commodore Porter is here in the Liberty, a second class frigate blockaded by four first rate Spanish frigates and two brigs. Porter has challenged any single frigate in the squadron, but they have declined accepting his offer. Young Porter is Captain of the Liberty, and C. E. Hawkins first Lieutenant. Por- schooner here, and two brigs that sailed with the Liberty and a before the blockading squadron appeared off. Alex. Thompson is first of one of them. They are very much in want of officers."

Literary.—Messrs. Carey & Lea's *American Quarterly Review* will appear on the first of March—public expectation has been excited in no ordinary degree, in relation to this periodical, and we have little doubt that it will be amply gratified.

The editor of the National Gazette, who may claim to know, announces the following as a part of the contents of it:

"Sir Walter Scott's *View of the French Revolution*, preliminary to his life of Napoleon; the new novel, *Almack's*, or English Fashionable Life;—the Greek Controversy in New York; Chancellor Kent's Commentaries on American Law; Symmes' Theory; The Secret Journals of Congress," &c.

One of the buildings of the Sterling Works in Rivington-street, was set on fire and somewhat injured by a singular occurrence on Friday evening. The workmen were employed in pouring a large quantity of melted iron into a clay mould or *flask*, which was not thoroughly dried, and from which a sudden generation of steam, technically termed a *blow*, took place by the contact of the melted metal. The whole mass of hot iron was consequently projected in a column of apparently a foot in diameter, as high as the cupola, which was instantly in flames, and descended in all directions in a shower literally of fire. Some of the workmen were slightly injured. The building was rescued without material damage, by the timely services of the firemen.—*N. York Times.*

From *Virginia*, we have information of the report of a Committee of the House of Delegates upon the alleged encroachments of the General Government, concluding with three resolutions *protesting* against the exercise of the power of making Roads and Canals by the General Government, &c.—We are glad it is no worse; and that another year is to be allowed for a cool consideration of the *sort* of resistance which it becomes an ancient and dignified member of the Confederacy to make to such measures of the General Government, as she disapproves of.—*Nat. Int.*

Remarkable longevity.—Joseph and Elizabeth Copeland, of Plymouth, Mass. had 12 children, 11 of whom are now living, of the following ages: 90, 88, 86, 83, 81, 79, 77, 76, 71, 68, 67,—an average of nearly 79 each.

Hook being told of the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed, 'I am very glad to hear it.' Then suddenly added, with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness, 'and yet I don't see why I should be, poor fellow, for he never did me much harm.'

Distressing Fire.—On the night of the 13th inst. the large and valuable dwelling house of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, jr. in the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, together with the kitchen, (a large two-story building) and a large smoke house, with all their contents, were entirely burnt to the ground. The family of Mr. Banks, who had but a short time before moved into the house, barely had time to save their lives, all their furniture and apparel, except their night-clothes, having been consumed in the flames. Mr. Banks was a poor, industrious, and respectable man, and has a large family; which, by this calamity, are left destitute of almost every thing, —they have not even a shoe or stocking to their feet. Their situation calls for public sympathy and benevolence. The loss to the widow and heirs of Col. Pearson, is a severe one.—*West. Carolinian.*

U. S. Ship Warren.—This fine ship, mounting 24 guns, has been fitted for sea at this port, and is expected to sail this morning for the Mediterranean.—We learn that the Hon. Ed. F. Tatnall, member of Congress from Georgia, goes out in the Warren as a passenger, for his health.—*Boston States'n.*

A serious accident happened on the morning of Friday last, near Elkton, to the Mail Stage going from Baltimore onwards to Philadelphia. While attempting to cross the Big Elk creek, a little beyond Elkton, the stage and horses were swept down the current, the guard and driver driven from their seats and miraculously saved, but the stage and horses carried down for half a mile. The horses were all drowned, and the stage broken to pieces. Every exertion was made that could be, by a number of the citizens, as soon as informed of the accident, to recover the mails, but without effect, until ten o'clock in the day, when they were all taken from the stage by great exertion and much risk. The mails were much injured, but the Postmaster at Elkton was using every possible means to preserve them from further injury. The loss of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes is serious, being one of the finest teams on the road.—*Nat. Int.*

Mrs. Royall.—This indefatigable authoress, and most persevering of mortals, called on Saturday at our office, and left her new novel of *The Tennessean*, with her "dutiful love and respects," begging to have it duly noticed, and stated that she was off for Washington, determined on being in the field before the session closed; therefore, we have only to say, "*look-out!*" The book is well printed and much of it appears to be dialogue. We shall get through it, "come what come may."!

Noah.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Royall has arrived in this city and begs her friends generally to accept of her respects.

Nat. Int.

Satan Junior.—A few days ago, a young urchin was employed to cleanse the chimneys of a mansion in this neighbourhood, and having ascended to the 'summit of his fortunately mistaking the flue which had been the field of his labors, he found himself, at his landing, in the private study of a Limb of the Law, whose meditations were immediately put to flight. The sensations of both parties were such as it is impossible to describe. Sooty, terrified lest his intrusion should be punished, stood riveted to the spot, and the lawyer struck dumb by the reflections which he has never deigned to impart to us, started from his seat, the very image of horror and amazement. He meditated flight, evidently, but spoke not. Sooty, however, soon found a tongue, and in accents which only increased the terrors of the man of Law, cried out—"My Feythur's comin directly!"—This was sufficient; the presence of one such equivocal being, as introduced, was enough to unnerve the stoutest heart; and almost with one bound the affrighted lawyer flew down the stairs, and in the secret corner of the kitchen sought refuge from the enemy.

Hartford Times.

An author who had been severely criticised in the Edinburgh Review, assured a friend that he wished of all things to write down that Journal; then *write in it*, said his friend.

Politeness—Louis the Fourteenth was told, that Lord Stair was one of the best bred men in Europe. "I shall soon put him to the test," said the King; and, asking Lord Stair to take an airing with him, as soon as the door of the coach was opened, he bade him pass and get in. The other bowed and obeyed. The King said, "the world is in the right, in the character it gives—another person would have troubled me with ceremony."

Dr. Franklin used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire, &c. "Every ting, massa, *work* in this country; water work, wind work, fire work, smoke work, dog work, (he had seen the last at Bath) man work, horse work, ass work, every ting work here but the *hog;* he eat, he sit, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day, he walk about all day like a *gentleman.*"

Ingratitude never so thoroughly pierces the human breast as when it proceeds from those in whose behalf we have been guilty of indiscretions.

Avoid the eye that discovers with rapidity the bad, and is slow to see the good.

If your wife be a sensible woman, make her your private secretary.

Choose a wife as you choose an axe, look well at her temper.

Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm, in hopes of fair weather.

The *Life of Napoleon*, by the author of *Waverly*, will be published in English, French, and German, at Edinburg, London, Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, and Vienna, on the same day.

"*Signs of the times.*"—When the enemy gives way there can be no longer any doubts of the result. Mr. Weed, of the Rochester Telegraph, a leading "people's man" in the assembly, and one who laboured with great zeal to give the votes of this State to Mr. Adams, says in his last paper—

"Since the election of Mr. Van Buren, both parties at Albany seem ambitious of the honor of supporting Gen. Jackson. It is no longer to be doubted, that both parties, in this State, will array themselves against Mr. Adams. His prospects, therefore, in N. York, are gloomy indeed."—*N. Y. Enq.*

The Southern Editors stretch their courtesies a little too far. They endure more than men in common society can be expected to put up with. We gave a specimen from Richmond a few days since, and in a Winchester paper of yesterday we find the words "filth," "ferocity," "fool and blackguard," "tyger and skunk," applied by one Editor to another.—*Noah.*

Connubial antiquity.—An aged couple, named Pain, are now living at Odiham, whose united ages amount to 189 years—the man 94, the woman 95. They were married on the Coronation of George the Third, and are still in possession of all their faculties.

In the course of a debate, in the senate of Pennsylvania, relative to laying out roads, General Ogle stated, that "he had known a case where an application had been made to the court for a view of a road, and one of the judges descended from his seat, and kicked the applicant out of the house."

Yesterday about noon, a gentleman was met in Spruce street, by a beggar who asked alms—he accordingly, took from his pocket a handful of silver, in order to select some for charity; the mendicant immediately seized the hand of the gentleman, and attempted to take the whole of the money by violence; the person thus assailed, proved the strongest, and succeeded in knocking the thief into the gutter. Where he left him to *get up*—new plans for furnishing empty pockets.—*P. U. S. Gazette.*

Humble Situation.—The National Intelligencer has the following article of information: "House of Representatives. A new member, James W. Ripley," elected from Oxford District, (Maine,) "appeared, was sworn, and *took his seat on the floor.*"

The Grave of Jefferson.—A writer in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, thus describes the burial place of Mr. Jefferson.

"I ascended the winding road, which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello.—The path leads a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain, the farm and the grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand and nearly unlimited view opens to the thickly wooded hills and fertile vallies which stretch out on either side. The University, with its dome, porticos, and colonnade, looks like a fair city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into it the front door opens.—The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, portraits and natural curiosities. The grounds and out houses have been neglected. Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by the cares attendant on the superintendance of the University, which, when in health, he visited daily since its erection commenced.

At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet shaded spot, the visitor sees a square of enclosure, surrounded by a low ornamental stone which he enters by a neat wooden gate—This is the family burial ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs, and only a few distingushed by any memorial. On one side of this simple cementry, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher.—When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which is to cover it. May it ever continue like Washington's, without any adventitious attractions or conspicuousness; for when our posterity need any other memento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscription on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to consecrate their remembrance in the hearts of our citizens, no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them."

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. V—February, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

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The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

Blanks for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1, 1827.

We are authorized to announce that John Gilchrist, Esq. the very respectable Senator from Robeson county in our last State Legislature, has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and become a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the U. S.

We have no accounts from Europe since our last paper. Merchants and politicians are becoming impatient, the latest dates from either England or France being fifty-six days old.

Sales of cotton this morning at $8 50 to $9 05.

New Mail Arrangements.—It affords us pleasure to learn, that the Proprietors of the Norfolk and Fayetteville Stages are making preparation for an additional trip per week on this route, so that they will, after the 1st of April proximo, leave this place on the mornings succeeding the arrival of the Augusta Stages, viz: on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In connection with this line, also, the proprietors of the new line from Norfolk to Philadelphia will put another boat on the Chesapeake, with which addition they will be able, with ease, to make three trips per week between those places.

We also learn with pleasure, that it is more than probable we shall shortly have a stage six times a week between this place and Augusta, instead of three times, as at present. The excellent head of the Post Office Department lays us under new obligations for these changes, which are calculated to add so essentially to the convenience of correspondence aud travelling in this part of the country.

Flats below Wilmington.—In reply to a call by the Committee of Commerce, of the Senate, for information relative to a survey of the Cape Fear River, Gen. Macomb, Chief Engineer, states that Capt. Bache, of the Topographical Engineers, is now engaged on that duty, which he is expected to perform before the close of the present year: "and that in addition thereto he will be immediately instructed to estimate the expense of removing the obstructions in the river and harbour, and deepening the bars, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing fourteen feet water; and also, for removing the vessels which were sunk during the Revolutionary War, and which now impede the navigation of the Cape Fear River."

Congress will of necessity adjourn on Saturday next the 3d inst., leaving an immense deal of business unattended to. We know not what this world is coming to. The talking mania rages uncontrolled in our Legislatures, and leaves little time for aught else; if it continue to gain ground as it has done for a few years past, even a perpetual Congress will [illegible] the affairs of this great and growing nation. Like the well known author who required a whole year to write the history of the first day of his life, the longer they sit the further they get from the end of their labours.

A bill now before Congress provides that no Postmaster, or Assistant Postmaster, shall act as agent for lottery offices, or vend lottery tickets; nor receive, free of postage, or frank, lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

The two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature having been unable to agree in the choice of Senator to Congress, have postponed the election till the next session in June, previous to which a new election of members of the Legislature will take place.

U. States & Georgia.—The reader will find from the articles under this head in a preceding column, that Gov. Troup has written just such an answer to the Secretary of War, and taken such steps as were demanded by the outraged and insulted dignity of the State over which he presides. Whatever may have been the previous conduct of Gov. Troup, and our readers well know that we have not been his apologist,—whatever may be the rights of Georgia or of the Indians, to the lands in dispute,—or however it may be incumbent on the United States to protect the latter in the peaceful possession of their territory; the arm of the law only should be exerted to afford that protection. Georgia would resist this only by the law; but she ought to, and would, resist to the last drop of blood any attempt to dragoon her into measures.

The people of the U. States have to thank the President for placing matters in such a situation, that either Georgia or the General Government must give way. A simple avowal of his determination to protect the Indians by enforcing civil process against the trespassers, would have been submitted to by Georgia, and the case would have been fairly and amicably settled by the Judiciary, the only resource to which application should be had when, unfortunately, a difference arises between the Union and a member of it.—But, though the President himself admits the propriety of this resort, and has adopted it, yet, with all the pride of supposed power, without waiting to ascertain whether Georgia will submit to the Judicial authority, he dares to threaten her, that in case she does not, he will employ the military. Well may Georgia resist such an outrageous assumption of authority. The law which gives him power to punish trespassers on the Indian territory has no reference to any other than individual trespassers. It never was contemplated to give the President power to employ the army against a State; and such a power never should be and we trust never will be given.

Well might Mr. Adams say that a conflict between the General and State Governments would inflict a wound upon the Union; and, let what may be the result of this unfortunate controversy, the indignity offered to Georgia can never be forgotten by her. We do not, however, anticipate any thing more serious at present; for Congress would not for a moment tolerate the idea of employing the military against one of the States, until every other means had been used in vain, and she were at open war with Government. Until that crisis, no member would dare to make such a proposition.

Captain Morgan.—Every exertion is making to ascertain the fate of this man, who, it will be recollected, was carried off by Free Masons from his residence in the state of N. York, on account of his publishing a book pretending to reveal the secrets of Masonry. The excitement in that part of the country is so great, that numerous county meetings have been held, and committees of investigation appointed. The following results of the inquiry are stated in an Albany paper, but we think no reliance can be placed on any of them, with the exception of the simple fact of Morgan's having been carried off by force, which cannot be doubted:

Firstly—That the unhappy Morgan was taken to Newark, U. C., gagged, bound and blind-folded.

Secondly—That he was there offered to the British masons of that place, with a request that they should get him on board of a British man of war, or turn him over to Brant, the Indian Chief, and a mason, to be executed with savage cruelty.

Thirdly—That the Newark Lodge assembled on this proposition, and sent for Brant, who came accordingly.

Fourthly—Brant proved himself too much a noble of nature, to have any thing to do with so cowardly, inhuman, and wicked a transaction. The savage hero disdained to do that which cowardly white monsters urged him to do.

Fifthly—The Newark Masons, thus rebuked by savage justice and magnanimity, refused likewise to take charge of the miserable victim.

Sixthly—The diabolical wretches who had him in custody, brought him back as far as the Fort Niagara—and there murdered him in cold blood—cutting his throat from ear to ear! cutting out his tongue, and burying it in the sand, and concluding the hellish rites by sinking his body in the lake!"

The Waterloo Patriot contains the following:

Poor Morgan—A friend informed us yesterday that his brother rode on Saturday with a gentleman of veracity from Black Rock, who assured him that a joint committee from Buffalo and Batavia had at length discovered the dead body of Morgan, with his throat cut from ear to ear and his heart torn out just hanging by the roots—in the clefts of the rocks under the sheets of the cataract of Niagara.

The absurdity of the last paragraph, particularly, is too palpable to be overlooked, when it is recollected that it is now several months since the disappearance of Morgan. It is probable the other 'results' have no better foundation; for it is too easy, in times of excitement like that prevailing in New York, to gain credence for the most absurd story. Whatever may be the result, the Grand Chapter of New York has promptly disavowed all knowledge or countenance of the affair, as every other Lodge in the country would do.

New York. [illegible] New York, taken in 1825, it appears that the population of that great State is 1,616,458 souls; of whom 822,897 are males, and 793,897 females. 180,645 persons subject to military duty, and 296,132 qualified to vote. 135,391 unmarried females, between 16 and 45 years of age. [No wonder that General McClure wished to tax the bachelors.]

The remarkably warm weather experienced here for two or three weeks past, has brought many of the fruit trees into full bloom, so prematurely, that it is hardly to be hoped that they can escape a frost. On Saturday afternoon last, we had a storm of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain, which, however, was not so violent as by the following paragraph it appears to have been north of us:

Raleigh, Feb. 27.

Friday and Saturday of last week, were excessively warm. The thermometer was up to 76 degrees, summer heat. We are afraid this unseasonably warm weather, will give a start to vegetation, which succeeding frosts will check. It was such weather as this, which destroyed the fruit last year.

On Saturday afternoon, we were visited with a tremendous storm of wind and rain, which prostrated trees, fences, chimneys, &c. in its course. A log hut in this place was blown down, and two persons injured, one of them we learn, badly. So far as we have heard, the storm was most violent, south of this City. On one plantation in that direction, 7 stacks of fodder out of 9, were scattered to the winds, the fences almost totally demolished and 300 trees uprooted. The wind has since shifted to the North, and we have the prospect of cold weather again.

It gives us pleasure to state, that Col. Pickett of Anson, who unfortunately broke his leg on the day of adjournment of the Legislature, has so far recovered from the injury, that he left this city on Saturday last, on his return home.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Sergeant and suite arrived in the city of Mexico, on the 9th January.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Lucy Ann, Taylor, St. Thomas.
Schr. Plato, Treadwell, New York.
Schr. Solar, Tratt, New York.
Schr. Carrier, Gill, New York.
Schr. William, Robeson, New York.
Sloop Sublime, Vail, St. Augustine.
Schr. Blakeley, Earl, Elizabeth City.
Schr. Hussar, Way, Charleston.
Brig William & Emeline, Smith, New York.

CLEARED,

Brig Lydia, Hamlin, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Fanny, Thornber, Hayti.
Brig James, Cowing, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Hunter, Carr, New York.
Brig Sarah Lee, McKenzie, Surrinam.
Brig Fisher, Higgins, New York.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Brig Hercules, Polereczy, Martinique.
Brig Urchin, Knight, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Venus, Joy, St. Eustatia.
Fr. Brig Cybele, Dunett, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Polly, Hill, Martinique.

DIED,

In this County, a few days ago, Mrs. MARGARET MURPHEY, wife of Mr. Thomas Murphey, aged 85 years, leaving seven children, residents of the County, to bewail her loss. Mrs. Murphey was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, but for more than 55 years a resident of this country. She was a pious member of the Presbyterian Church,—as she lived, so she died, a Christian, full with hope of a blessed immortality.

[*Communicated.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Valuable Books at Auction.

WILL be sold this, and every Evening this week, (March 1,) commencing at early Candlelight, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Charles Stuart, one of the most splendid and elegant collections of

Books,

ever offered in this market, selected in New York and Philadelphia, all new, in Fancy Binding and embracing many of the most Standard and Popular Works in the English Language. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of giving particulars—but the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them, as they are now for inspection.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

March 1, 1827.

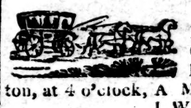
Just received and for Sale by

L FITZHARRIS:

MOLASSES, brown Sugar, Mulletts, Brandy, Shoes, Shrub, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, &c.

March 1. 8-tf.

Northern Mail Stage.



THE STAGE will leave Milton Ferry EVERY day for Georgetown, at 6 o'clock, A. M. & Georgetown for Charleston, at 4 o'clock, A M., commencing *This Day.*

J. W. JEANNERETT, *Proprietor.*

Charleston, Feb 16. 8-3w.

DRAWING

On Wednesday, the 28th of April next.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Sixty Numbers Combination Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.

Highest Prize, $10,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	5 Prizes of	$1,000
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	1,564	Besides 50's, 20's, 8's	

Whole Tickets $5, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1,

For sale at

Hatcher's Lucky Office,

March 1. 8-td.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Peach	-	do	60	75
Bacon	-	lb	7	8
Beeswax	-	do	26	27
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	16	18
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	9 05
Corn	-	bushel	70	75
Copperas	-	100lbs		5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	6	6 50
Fine	-	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	30	33
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	3	3 50
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7½	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	30	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	9	10
Loaf	-	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	7
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	10½	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey	-	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 55
Port	-	do	2 00	3 20
Malaga	-	do	80	

Newark Cider, Ale, &c.

10 Bbls. *superior* Newark CIDER,
5 do Albany ALE,
2 do fresh baked New York Crackers,
Fresh Figs, Lemons, Filberts, &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

March 1, 1827. 8-4w.

Visitors to New York

ARE respectfully invited to view the splendid Shew Rooms of the *NEW YORK FANCY HARDWARE FACTORY*, No 70, *Maiden Lane*, where elegant specimens of Gold, Gilt, Plated, Brass, Japanned and Block Tin WARES may be seen.—Gilt and Plated Buttons made to any pattern, at short notice. Also, a variety of Articles, suited to the Southern trade. JOHN EARL.

R. W. Winthrop, *Agent.*

New York, February 19, 1827. 8-13w.

Wholesale Hardware Store.

No. 103, Pearl Street,

Two Doors below Old Slip, New York.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of Goods. Their assortment comprizes nearly every article in the line, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

They have on hand,

Shoe Pincers and Nippers; Plyers; carpenters', lath, shoemakers' and saddlers' Hammers; coopers' & carpenters' Compasses; corn Mills; common iron post, Dutch box and American patent coffee Mills; bench and hand Vices; bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches; lifting Handles; nail and spike Gimblets; Sickles; square and round jawed spring rat Traps; warfle Irons; welded and rivetted table Hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast butt Hinges; flat and round Bolts; wood Screws; iron & steel knitting Pins; wire mouse Traps; grid Irons; screwed and rivetted iron Candlesticks; pod and screw Augers; Steelyards; single and double hand screw Plates; scale Beams; knob Latches; bed Screws; bellows' Pipes; Axes; carpenters' and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives; Trowels; Hoes; Chissels and Gouges; plane Irons; drawing Knives; Saws of all Kinds; Files and Rasps; composition tea Kettles and sauce Pans; short and long handle frying Pans; cow Bells; cooks' Ladles; brass Kettles; tea Bells; curry Combs; English and American Scythes; straw Knives; Slates; Inkstands; Awls; shoe Tacks; coach Wrenches; stump Joints; Whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes' and dusting Brushes; cut and wrought Tacks; brass and iron head Shovels and Tongs; iron Wire; iron Braces, and Scotch Braces & Bitts; centre Bitts; tap Borers; iron Weights; sad Irons, toy Irons; Pins and Needles; fish Hooks; Snuffers and snuffer Trays; bread Baskets; tea Pots; tea Trays and Waiters; gun Flints; oil Stones; gun Locks; powder Flasks; shot Bags; whip Thongs; ivory Combs; commode Knobs and Rings; curtain Pins; Escutcheons; bed Caps; brass Nails; glass commode Knobs; brass Cocks; tea Caddies; window Pullies; Anvils and Vices; trace Chains; sand Paper; bed Keys; British and American Inkpowder; dog Chains; Spectacles; ivory and box Rules; slate and lead Pencils; brass bracket and chamber Candlesticks; bone, cut and vest Moulds; suspender Buttons; gilt, yellow metal and white metal coat and vest Buttons; pearl Buttons; steel tobacco Boxes; curtain Rings; japanned Lamps; cap Wire; iron, tutania, Britannia and plated table and tea Spoons; cork Screws; hair and tooth Brushes; Beads; French and Dutch snuff Boxes; iron and brass Knockers, joiners' Squares; spoke Shaves; Spurs; brass thumb Latches; pocket Books; Glue; knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, pad, trunk and till Locks; Spades and Shovels, 18 to 28 inch; halter Chains; Blacking; pocket, dressing, and coarse and fine horn Combs; tail [illegible] Cocks; razor Straps; Marbles; Horse Cards; cotton & wool Cards; trace and leading line Rope; bed and clothes Lines; copper tea Kettles, brass Butts.

CUTLERY.—Real stag, fancy forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butchers', bread and shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two blade Knives; sportsmen's piece Knives; spearpoint, razor blade and spring back pocket Knives; sheep Shears; Scissors and razors.

They have, also, just received a large lot of *English Pattern Cards of Fine Cutlery* comprising an elegant assortment of pen, pocket, two blade & sportsmen's Knives, Scissors and Razors.

They also keep constantly on hand, a comple assortment of Cut Nails and Brads, and Wagon and Cart Boxes of the best quality, which are sold on commission at the manufacturer's prices.

FOLGER & LAMB.

New York, February 17, 1827. 8-2w.

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Drawing of the Oxford Academy Lottery, 3d Class, will *not* take place. Holders of Tickets are requested to return them and receive tickets of other Lotteries, or the cash. To save unnecessary trouble, they will please return them to the agent or vender from whom they were purchased.

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*

We take the liberty of inviting the public attention to the following Schemes, which will certainly be drawn on the days announced.

Washington City Lottery, 1st Class,

To be drawn on *THIS DAY*, and the drawing received on Monday morning.

Highest Prizes $20,000, &c.

Whole $6; *Half* $3; *Quarter* $1 50.

Delaware State Lottery—6th Class,

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 14th MARCH.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

10,000; 5,000; 2,964; 5 of 1,000; 10 of 500 &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $4; *Halves* 2; *Quarters* $1.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10.

To be drawn the 14th of MARCH, 1827.

Whole Tickets $2 50; *Shares in proportion.*

Schemes in full of the above Lotteries, can be had at the office of

YATES & McINTYRE,

Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

February 28.

Highest Prize, $10,000.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 1.

To be drawn at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 11th of April next; ALL IN ONE DAY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	15 Prizes of	100
2 Prizes of	1,000	20 Prizes of	50

Besides 20's, 5's &c.

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion, for sale at*

HATCHER'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries recently drawn, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application, addressed to

C. Hatcher,

March 1. Fayetteville.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from 'The Minerva,' of 1825.

When Hope's fairy fingers are straying
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And fancy in prospect's displaying
The bliss that new years may impart;
When sweet feelings are ever upspringing,
And the pulses all joyously beat,
When each day a new treasure is bringing,
Oh! then indeed life is most sweet!

When the torch of affection just lighted,
Burns bright on the altar of truth,
Ere the cold selfish world yet has blighted
One innocent feeling of youth;
When earth seems a garden unfading,
When flowers cling around our glad feet,
When no cloud our bright heaven is shading,
Oh! then indeed life is most sweet!

When the cold breath of sorrow is sweeping
O'er the chords of the youthful heart,
And the youthful eye dimmed with strange weeping,
Sees the vision of fancy depart;
When the bloom of young feeling is dying,
And the breast throbs with passion's fierce strife,
When our sad days are wasted in sighing,
Who *then* can find sweetness in life!

When unkindness or coldness has faded,
The pure undefiled light of love,
And the mists of the cold world have shaded,
The dreams that around our hearts move;
When earth seems a wide waste of sorrow,
No longer with bright blessings rife,
When we look but for clouds on each morrow
Who *then* can find sweetness in life?

I WISH to purchase a young *NEGRO FELLOW*.
THOMAS J. CURTIS.
January 1, 1827. 500tf.

Hawks's Digest.

JUST published and ready for delivery a *Digest Index* of all the reported cases adjudged in the Courts of North Carolina, from the year 1778, to 1826, by Francis L. Hawks, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Subscribers and purchasers can have copies by applying at Yates & McIntyre's Office under Lafayette Hotel. [*January* 10.—1tf.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Fur Hats, &c.

And have now on the River, *Bolting Cloths*, 35 *bbls. Cider Brandy*, and some *Dry Goods*.
December 6, 1826.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders

single Beds, Five parlors, with the advantage of a number of Rooms with several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*; particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.
Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90tf

Entertainment,

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91tf.

Public House.

WILLIAM MITCHELL informs the public, that he has opened his Dwelling on the corner of Rock and Middle streets, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where travellers and others will receive every attention calculated to render their stay with him agreeable. From his former experience in this line, and being provided with every necessary convenience, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.
NEWBERN, January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., a Negro Man who calls his name ARCHY, and says he belongs to *James Weeks*, of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and of a yellow complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.
THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.
Nov. 18, 1826—95-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad:—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.
H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.
November 29. 95tt.

Cheese, Salmon, &c. &c.

20 Casks prime Goshen Cheese,
1 tierce superior pickled Salmon,
4 half bbls Luff's New York Crackers,
10 bbls loaf and lump Sugar,
6 doz Martinique Cordial,
5 boxes dry Codfish,
10 bags Almonds and Filberts,
100 qr boxes American Segars,
40 „ „ Spanish do.
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, (pure as imported)
1 do Holland Gin,
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c &c.
ALSO, a variety of DRY GOODS—*Cheap enough.*

The above, with many other articles daily expected, will be disposed of unusually low for cash or approved paper. WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, 29th Nov. 1826. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

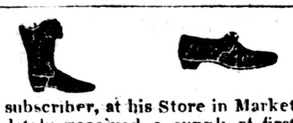
300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Insurance against Fire, &c.

AGENT for the TRAVELLINGHAST, COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also Goods conveyed through inland Navigation Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.
Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c. W. L. HAWLEY.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings.
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps,

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cognac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c, &c,
H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf.

The New Arrangement of the Mails

HAVING provided for increased expedition on the principal routes, it will be necessary hereafter, that all Letters should be deposited in the Post Office by 10 o'clock P. M. to insure their departure by any of the Mails that leave here the same night. No other change having been made, the Order of Arrangements published last year (sheets of which may be had at the Post Office) is still good for reference.
JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*
Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 1827. 5 3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1826.

Neill Buie, Adm'r of Malcolm Buie, dec'd *vs.* Heirs at Law of said Malcolm Buie. } *Petition to render Real Estate liable.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, and that process cannot be served upon them: *Therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black and Wife appear and answer or demur, on or before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte. Test,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
Price of adv. $2 10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1826.

Neill Buie, Adm'r of Arch'd Buie, dec'd *vs.* Heirs at Law of said Arch'd Buie } *Petition to render Lands liable.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that Neill Black and Wife, Heirs of said deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, and that process cannot be served upon them: *Therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Neill Black and Wife appear and answer or demur, on or before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte. Test,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*
Price of adv. $2 10.

HATS! HATS!

I HAVE received on Consignment from N York, an Invoice of 16 cases *MEN'S HATS*, from common up to fine Beavers; fashionable bell crown and wide brims. These Hats *are to be sold*, and are offered at New York invoice prices, covering charges
W. L. HAWLEY.
January 24. 3 6w.

To Rent,

THE PLANTATION formerly belonging to John Shaw, adjoining the North Eastern section of the town. JOHN MACRAE,
Guardian of Catharine Shaw.
January 24. 3tf.

Storage of Cotton.

Warehouses in ~~Fayetteville~~ received on *STORAGE*, at our
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,

3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,
L. FITZHARRIS.
December 6.—96tf.

Lost,

SOME time last summer, supposed to have been delivered to some person by mistake from one of my boats, three ANVILS, marked T. L. C. If they have been delivered to any merchant, by mistake, they will please to make it known to
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
January 17, 1827 —'2tf.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles	Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Plated & Tinned Bridles	Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Martingales and Halters	Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Saddle Bags and Valices	Skirting, Harness, Bridle
Bridle Filings, Trunks	Sole & Upper Leather
Gig Harness	Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips	Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting	Liquid & Paste Blacking
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.
JOSEPH SNIVELY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

BLANKS

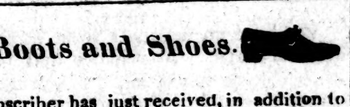
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.
November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.
H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel.
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.
Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.
September 27, 1826. 86tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
1 -4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Foilinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6 4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4 4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4 4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3 4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs, all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toveling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckrams
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
October 25, 1826. 99tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me in this place, or within the bounds of the Fayetteville Presbytery, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Duncan McFadyen, who is authorized to receive payment and to grant discharges.
R. H. MORRISON.
Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1827. 2tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

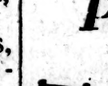
300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, 50 Barrels, } New Orleans Molasses,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.
January 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, has appointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent and attorney in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized to settle and collect all debts due him, and grant discharges. All persons indebted must come forward immediately and pay the same, or their accounts will be given to an officer for collection.
A. BAILEY.
January 10.

Planter's Hotel,

CHERAW, S. C.



THIS House is now opened, by the subscriber, for the reception of Company. *Regular Boarders* as well as *Travellers*, will find at this Establishment, comfortable accommodations JOHN S. STINEMETZ.
Cheraw, December 14, 1826. 98tf.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a *HAT STORE* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, men's and boys'; a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior article; also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up in first style, and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.
500—3m E. B. BAILEY.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find constant employ and good wages, by applying to
H. G. NELSON.
December 13. 97-tf.

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the suit in said Court depending, wherein John G. Coster is complainant and Rich'd S. Hackat the Court-House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. of Monday the 2d day of April next, by the Master of said Court, the following Lots of Land:

A moiety of a Lot of Land held in common with John Clark of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay Street, beginning at the upper corner of the lower row of brick buildings near the foot of Hay Mount, thence up Hay street to the end of the stone foundation, say forty feet, thence South 20¼ degrees West 109 feet, to a Street 30 feet wide, separating it from Black's or Flack's line, thence along said Street, south 70¼ degrees East forty feet, thence direct to the beginning Also, all that other Lot of Land on the North side of Hay Street, beginning at a stake on William Gillespie's line, running thence South 15 degrees West 94 feet 4 inches, to a stake on Hay Street, thence on said street North 70 West 30 feet to a stake, then North 15 East 74 feet 6 inches, to a stake on said Gillespie's line, thence with said line direct to the beginning Also, all that other Lot known as No. 48 in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, according to the plan of said Town, with improvements upon the same; the said Lot containing half an acre.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 100 dollars cash, all over that sum, in three equal instalments of 3, 6, and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by notes negotiable at all or any of the Banks in Fayetteville, with such securities as the Master shall approve of. On compliance with the terms of sale, the said Master will execute and deliver sufficient deeds to the purchasers respectively.
WILLIAM F. STRANG, *C. M. E.*
February 5. 1827. 5ts.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro man who calls his name *SAM*, and says he belongs to Charles Connier, of Sumter District, South Carolina. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.
THOS. K. MORISEY, *Jailer.*
January 30, 1827. 5tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH.
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct* 9.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to
MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf